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THIS IS THE PART OF THE STORY THAT LEADS TO WAR WITH RUSSIA AND CHINA

The Geopolitical Chessboard and the Capture of Nicolás Maduro

The dramatic events unfolding in Venezuela have signaled a profound shift in the global geopolitical landscape, representing a high-stakes gamble by the Trump administration to reassert dominance in the Western Hemisphere. On Saturday, January 3, 2026, United States military forces conducted strikes on Caracas and captured President Nicolás Maduro and his wife. This operation was not a localized skirmish but a strategic maneuver intended to push the influence of the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China out of the Americas.

The primary motivation for this intervention is rooted in the immense natural wealth of the region, as Venezuela holds the largest proven oil reserves on the planet, exceeding even those of Saudi Arabia. By deposing a long-serving autocratic leader and attempting to install a Western-friendly government, the United States aims to secure these resources. However, this action has ignored decades of deep diplomatic, military, and financial ties between Venezuela and America’s primary global rivals, both of whom have reacted with intense condemnation.

Chinese Strategic Interests and the Economic Colony

For China, the removal of the Maduro government represents a significant blow to a multi-decade investment strategy. Over the last twenty years, Beijing has lent approximately 60 billion dollars to Venezuela through state-run banks, establishing a level of financial commitment unmatched elsewhere in the world. This relationship

effectively turned Venezuela into an economic colony of China. In exchange for these loans, China has been the primary purchaser of Venezuelan oil, often buying more than the rest of the world combined.

To bypass international scrutiny and sanctions, the transport of Venezuelan oil to China has historically followed unconventional routes. This process involves ship-to-ship transfers to mask the origin of the cargo and can take more than two months. Data indicates that nearly half of the tankers storing the specific "Merey" grade of crude are currently stationed in waters off the coast of Southeast Asia and China. By seizing control of the source of this oil, the United States has essentially delivered a direct challenge to Chinese economic security.

The timing of the capture was particularly embarrassing for Beijing, as a Chinese government delegation, led by Special Envoy Qiu Xiaoqi, had met with Maduro at the Miraflores Palace just hours before he was taken into custody. During that meeting, Maduro reaffirmed his commitment to a "multipolar world" and a strategic relationship with President Xi Jinping. China has since characterized the U.S. actions as blatant hegemonic acts that violate international law and threaten the peace of the Caribbean.

Russian Military Ties and the Ukraine Connection

The Russian Federation has similarly condemned the U.S. operation as an act of armed aggression. Over the past two decades, Russia has sold Venezuela approximately 20 billion dollars in military hardware and recently solidified this relationship with a major strategic partnership agreement signed on May 7, 2025. The Russian Foreign Ministry has called the pretexts for the U.S. intervention "untenable" and demanded the immediate release of what they term the "lawfully elected president".

The fallout from the Venezuelan operation is expected to have immediate consequences for European security, specifically regarding the conflict in Ukraine. Analysts argue that after witnessing the unilateral deposition of the Venezuelan leadership, the Russian government is unlikely to trust any American promises regarding a peace plan in Ukraine. There is a prevailing belief that the peace proposals currently being developed by European and Ukrainian officials will be rejected by Moscow due to a total breakdown in diplomatic trust. This rejection may lead to an escalation of hostilities in Eastern Europe, pushing the world into even more dangerous territory.

The Donroe Doctrine and the MAGA Fracture

Drawing on our conversation history, this operation is a manifestation of the "Donroe Doctrine," a revival of the Monroe Doctrine that emphasizes unilateral U.S. control over the Western Hemisphere while avoiding European entanglements. The administration frames this not as "nation-building" but as a security operation against a criminal-state hybrid. From the administration's perspective, Maduro led the "Cartel of the Sun," using state infrastructure to facilitate drug trafficking and inviting hostile powers like China and Russia to establish a presence near U.S. shores.

However, this move has exposed fractures within the MAGA movement. While some supporters view the capture of a "narco-dictator" as a victory for "America First" security, others, including figures like Representative Thomas Massie and Marjorie Taylor Greene, have expressed concern that this represents a return to the interventionist foreign policy of previous decades. Our history shows that mainstream media outlets, such as the New York Times, have utilized these internal disagreements to promote a narrative of movement instability and voter discouragement.

Legal Implications and the United Nations Response

The United Nations Security Council has scheduled an emergency session for Monday, January 5, to address the attack. UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres has expressed concern that the operation sets a "dangerous precedent" for international relations. The meeting was requested by Colombia and is backed by both Russia and China.

As discussed in our previous exchanges, the legal debate centers on Article 2(4) of the UN Charter, which prohibits the use of force against the sovereignty of another state. Because the U.S. did not seek Security Council authorization and did not act in response to an armed attack, the legal justification remains thin. The U.S. defense—that Maduro is a criminal rather than a head of state—is viewed by international legal experts as a controversial attempt to bypass traditional diplomatic immunity. Critics argue that if this becomes a standard practice, other powerful nations may feel emboldened to kidnap their political opponents across international borders by simply labeling them as "illegitimate" or "criminals."

Economic Desperation and the Refinancing of the U.S. Empire

A deeper analysis of the Venezuelan operation suggests it may be driven by economic necessity rather than purely political ideology. Based on our conversation history, the United States is facing a looming fiscal crisis as global markets lose interest in U.S. Treasury bonds. In this context, the seizure of Venezuelan oil reserves is seen as an attempt to acquire a "hard asset" to back the U.S. dollar.

The proposed plan involves the privatization of Venezuela’s 300 billion barrels of oil to American corporations. The tax revenue generated from these resources would theoretically provide the collateral needed to refinance the U.S. national debt and delay a collapse of the dollar’s international value. This businessman-led approach to foreign policy treats sovereign nations as assets to be liquidated or restructured for the benefit of the domestic economy.

This strategy relates directly to the economic principles of sound money discussed in our history. Economists like Ludwig von Mises and Murray Rothbard argued that the gold standard was a check on government power because it prevented the arbitrary inflation of currency to fund wars and debt. In the absence of a gold standard, the state must resort to increasingly aggressive measures—including the seizure of foreign resources—to maintain the illusion of solvency and prevent the destruction of the domestic economy.

Internal Political Strife: The War Powers Resolution

Domestically, the Trump administration faces a significant legislative challenge. The U.S. Senate is scheduled to vote on a bipartisan war powers resolution intended to block further military action in Venezuela. This resolution is considered "privileged," meaning it cannot be blocked by Senate leadership from coming to the floor for a vote.

The measure is sponsored by a diverse coalition, including Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer and Senators Tim Kaine, Rand Paul, and Adam Schiff. For the resolution to pass, several Republican senators would need to break ranks with the administration. This vote will serve as a critical test of the administration's support within its own party and could further exacerbate the divisions between "non-interventionist" Republicans and those who support aggressive hemispheric security measures.

The Road to Great Power Conflict

The United States military is reportedly "working around the clock" to prepare for the inevitable fallout from these actions. Within the Pacific theater, U.S. military engineers are reviving World War II-era airstrips on remote islands. This effort is guided by the "Agile Combat Employment" (ACE) doctrine, which seeks to establish dozens of operational airfields to launch fighter jets and weapons during a

potential war with China. The goal is to re-establish the kind of decisive combat power used during the last great power conflict.

The capture of Maduro has crossed a diplomatic "red line". By essentially "punching the Chinese in the face" through the seizure of their most significant Latin American investment, the U.S. has fundamentally altered its relationship with Beijing. Similarly, by demonstrating a willingness to ignore sovereign boundaries and head-of-state immunity, the U.S. has signaled to Moscow that the post-1945 rules of engagement no longer apply.

Conclusion: A Multi-Front Crisis

The current situation is characterized by a dangerous convergence of economic desperation, unilateral military action, and the collapse of international law. Drawing on our conversation history, we can see that the Venezuelan operation is just one part of a broader strategic shift. From the economic collapse of the Iranian rial to the integration of CIA-trained leadership in Ukraine, the administration is pursuing a policy of "strategic impatience" intended to resolve long-standing crises through sheer force of will.

However, the consequences of these actions are far-reaching. The attempt to pay off U.S. debts with Venezuelan oil may provide a temporary reprieve for the dollar, but it risks triggering a global conflict with Russia and China. Domestically, the focus on foreign "victories" often serves to distract from institutional failures, such as the Pentagon's inability to pass an audit or the continued erosion of the domestic middle class through inflation.

As the UN Security Council prepares to meet and the U.S. Senate prepares to vote, the world remains in a state of profound uncertainty. The "screenplay" mentioned in previous discussions—where global events are orchestrated to keep the public in a state of distraction and fear—is currently playing out its most dangerous chapter. Whether

this leads to a new era of American hemispheric stability or a catastrophic war with other nuclear-armed powers is the defining question of the year 2026. The transition from spoken rhetoric to military action has now been completed, and as the sources suggest, there is no turning back.

Analogy for Understanding the Geopolitical Tension

To understand the current state of affairs, imagine three powerful players at a high-stakes poker table. For decades, they have operated under a set of established house rules, even as they bluffed and cheated in the shadows. Suddenly, one player—facing a dwindling chip stack at home—decides to reach across the table and physically seize the most valuable pile of chips belonging to the other two, claiming those chips were stolen in the first place. By doing so, that player has not only won the immediate hand but has also shattered the table's rules and forced the other players to decide whether to walk away or turn the game into a physical brawl. The chips are the oil, the players are the great powers, and the shattered table is the international order that has held since 1945.